

The Daily Gazetteer.

MONDAY, JULY 16 1739.

No. 1267.

TO RALPH FREEMAN, Esq;

SIR,



In my former I gave you an Account of my Design, and a concise, tho' I hope a satisfactory, Detail of the *Arts* made use of by various Writers in the *Craftsman*, down to the celebrated Mr. Hampden, the present Champion of the Cause, who hath entertained the Publick with so

much Reading and Reasoning for some Months past. The first Letter of his, at least the first that I took Notice of, was published on Saturday April the 10th, and is an express Defence of the *Secession*. It therefore the most natural and easy Method I can see, to begin with refuting what is said in that Paper, and at the same Time endeavour to set the Point herein treated of in a true Light. In doing this, indeed thro' the Course of my Correspondence, I will not always cite the Words of the Writer I oppose, because I do not pretend to criticize his Language but his Sentiments: These, therefore, I shall present with the utmost Candour and Impartiality; which, however, the Reader may always judge, recurring to the Papers themselves, or to the Extracts from them in the *Magazines*.

EVERY Body knows at what Time, and on what Occasion, that strange Step was taken, which hath been styled the *Secession*. Some Gentlemen in a Minority threatened it before it was taken: The rest of it was pretty plainly declar'd, before they actually left the House. It was publish'd in the *News-Papers*, That Two Hundred Members and upwards were gone or going into the Country; and, in a word, this extraordinary Measure became the Topic of Publick Discourse. Upon this came out a short Pamphlet intitled, *An Inquiry into the Fitness of sending Parliament, written entirely on the Principles of the Malecontents*; at least on the Principles they pretended to, before this Measure was taken; and containing a full Detection of the Folly and Inconsistency, as well as the Wickedness and Inexpediency of this Piece of Conduct; which, if I remember right, was in this Pamphlet first called a *Secession*. Tho' the Author was of this short Tract, I cannot pretend to say; some will have it, that it came from the celebrated Writer of the *Dissertation upon Parties*; and I know not a few who are of Opinion, that the Letters signed *Hampden* are his also, tho' that before is an express Reply to this Piece. But whoever the Author was, the Pamphlet is extremely well written, and the Arguments therein absolutely unanswerable. The first Fault Mr. Hampden finds with this Discourse, is the Author's making use of the Word *Secession*; which, Mr. Hampden says, he did not seem to understand. The Reason he assigns for this is pretty extraordinary: In *Ancient Rome*, he says, *Secession* was a *Sedition*, a *Mutiny*, a *Revolt* of the People, who assembled and continued in Arms till their Grievances were redressed; which, he says, can be in no Degree compared to the quiet Retirement of a few Gentlemen, from a Place where they found by experience they had no Chance of serving their Country, according to their private Notions of its true Interest.

The Reader will easily perceive, that here is an absolute Decision of the Point, where nothing seem'd at first intended but a Criticism on the Word. In Reply to this I say, 1. That the Author Mr. Hampden speaks of, very well understood the Word he made use of. For, I say that a *Secession* signifies a departing from, a Forsaking a certain Place, a Separation from an Assembly; and therefore might be properly used on this Occasion, as indeed it is. For the Author says nothing of a *Roman Secession*; but, on the contrary, having described the Manner in which the Voice of their Country had placed them, he goes on to say, That such a *Secession* sufficiently speaks its own Meaning. Such a *Secession* is That is, such a withdrawing, such a *Withdrawing*. What becomes now of Mr. Hampden's Criticism? Or whose Ignorance is apparent, His or the Author's whom he censures? But then I say, 2. That his Assertion is false; viz.

That there is no Degree of Comparison between the Revolts of the *Roman People* and the going off of our *English Deserters*. The Intent of a *Roman Secession* was to constrain the Government to make Concessions to a Multitude of Malecontents: The Desertion of our British Members of Parliament was, to give those whom they represented to understand, that there being no Hopes, no Prospect to serve their Country, no Views of doing Right to an injured Nation, Legal and Parliamentary Endeavours were become ineffectual; consequently different Methods must be attempted; the People must now save themselves. Where, for Heaven's Sake, is the mighty Difference between the *Roman* and the *British Malecontents*? Or why might not the Word *Secession*, even in Mr. Hampden's Sense of it, be very properly applied to the Deserting Members? One only Reason can be assigned; viz. That the *Roman Secessions* were successful, whereas this hath not been so. But wise Men are not wont to regulate their Opinions of Things, by their having or their not having Success. *Caesar* was as great a Traitor as *Caecilius*, tho' he carry'd his Point farther, and triumphed over that State, which had triumphed over his Associate.

It is really pleasant to consider the different Lights in which the Malecontents themselves have considered this Measure. At first it was an *Action of Eclat*, and their Breakfast Clubs were instituted for the Sake of making a Parade of their Members. The Accounts sent into foreign Countries agreed exactly with this State of the Case; and, as the Author of the *Inquiry* rightly says, there was no great Penetration necessary to discern the natural Effects of such more than Insinuations among the People. 'Tho' the Parents, continues he, of this Scheme were supposed to be silent, their Child speaks loudly enough for itself. The Nation must understand the Meaning; it is certainly designed they should understand the Meaning; sufficient Care has been, and will be taken, to give a full Explanation. A Step so extraordinary and illegal is doing too much, for wise Men not to do more. Protestations against plain Facts are generally intended to amuse and deceive: But admit them in the present Case sincere, People in such Circumstances, where one Thing leads to another, are unavoidably driven far beyond their first Intentions. It is needless to mention the well-known fatal Progress in the last Century. This was the first and genuine Draught of the *Secession*, by one who knew perfectly well the Motives which induced it, the Leading Men who brought it about, and the Ends it was to serve.

BUT the worthy Mr. Hampden would persuade us, That it was no more than the quiet Retirement of a few Gentlemen, from a Place where they found they had no Chance of serving their Country, according to their private Notions of its true Interest. It was, in short, a calm, innocent, and inoffensive Act, of a few rigidly virtuous Men, who could no longer bear with the Corruption of their Companions. One need only consider the Time when this Paper was published, and the Reason of this Account will be immediately seen. The *Secession* had not the Effect that was expected: There were no Riots, no Tumults, no Sign of controuling or controverting the Power of the Legislature; and therefore the *Mine* having not operated to the *Wish* of the Party, they got honest Mr. Hampden to come and vouch that there was no *Mine* at all. As to the wise Suggestion, That in such a Situation of Things it would have become the Legislature, to pass a Law for disabling Placemen, it is really enough to make one laugh. For what would this have been less than passing an Act, that the Deserters should be a Majority, in Case they would return to Parliament; as they would have done, no doubt, on the least Hint of that Sort. Modest Proposal! especially considering from whom it came. If the Minority were sincere, they must have doubted the Authority of such an Act, made without their Participation. For if they did not doubt its Authority, why, or to what Purpose, did they desert? So then, in short, the Case was this: The Minority were for disclaiming the Parliament they left behind them, if they continued to serve their Country, according to their private Notions of its true Interest; but they were ready to acknowledge its Authority, nay, to support and to applaud it, in case, What? Why, in case it served

their Purpose, and made such a Law as would give them a Superiority. Does not this breathe the Spirit of the most exalted Probité, and the highest Impartiality? Was it not as fair and equitable as any true Patriot could desire? And would not the Time of the Two Houses have been better spent in canvassing such a Law, than in giving Rewards to Mrs. Stevens, or providing against excessive and deceitful Gaming?

BUT, methinks, this Gentleman's Pains had been better employ'd, if he had vindicated this favourite Measure from the Objections made to it even by Men of ordinary Understanding the Moment it was divulged. For Instance, They said it was unreasonable, because these Trustees deserted that Trust to which they were elected, at a Time when the People could not elect others in their Stead. They said it was unrighteous, because these Men justified their own doing gross and apparent Evil, by their Suppositions only in respect to others. And they said, that 'twas equally impolitic and absurd for Men to desert their Seats in Parliament, when, according to their own Account of the Matter, Things of the greatest Importance were on the Carpet, and were entirely left to the Decision of those whom they had just Cause to suspect. If Mr. Hampden had cleared these Points, he had done something; but he has not so much as touched them, any more than the following Objections, which are of no less Weight.

THOSE, who reasoned on the Matter calmly, thought this Measure absolutely illegal, because the Statute of the 6 Hen VIII. Enacts, That none of the Knights, Citizens, Burgesses and Barons, nor any of them that hereafter shall be elected to come or be in any Parliament, do depart from the said Parliament, or absent himself from the same, till the said Parliament be finished, ended, or prorogued, except he or they so departing have Licence of the Speaker and Commons in the said Parliament assembled. They thought it also absolutely unparliamentary, because these Deserters made no such Declaration in Parliament as could be entered on Record, or in any manner appear to the People, so as to give them that Satisfaction which they ought to have had. And they apprehended, that this Conduct was the more flagrantly unjustifiable, because it was without all Precedent, even in Times of the utmost Confusion; and was therefore so wild and extravagant a Thing, as seemed to speak those Men utterly unworthy of Trust, who could be wicked enough to propose such a Measure, or weak enough to concur in it.

To these Objections, which were immediately formed, I might add those which were as reasonably and justly taken from its Consequences; such as the alarming and distracting the Minds of the people at a Time, when, for their own sakes, it was most necessary they should be thoroughly united: As also, the Mischiefs they have done abroad, in causing foreign Princes to apprehend, that we are so divided amongst ourselves, that we must be passive under whatever Insults we receive. That this is not an ill-grounded, ill-natured Suggestion, merely crowded in to make the Deserters odious, will appear to any Man who will take the Pains of comparing the Papers which have been published by Order of his Catholic Majesty in the Course of our Disputes, wherein the British Ministry are mentioned, with the *Craftsmen* written on the same Subjects; for then they will see, that the same Sentiments, the same Language, the same Suggestions are common to both; so that it must be believed one Set of Papers is copied from the other. By this time, I suppose, Mr. Hampden's injured Innocence appears in its proper Dress. But to shew the Impartiality, Learning and Modesty of this illustrious Author in a right Light, it may not be amiss to close this Letter with the Sentiments of Old Mr. Hampden on a *Secession*.

It is well enough known, that this celebrated Patriot was one of those Members against whom the King, in 1641, exhibited Articles of High Treason, and went to seize in the House of Commons. Some time after that Attempt, Mr. Hampden made a Speech in the House, to clear himself from that Charge; which Speech was printed in Quarto at London the same Year; and in the latter Part thereof, speaking of the Duty of a good Subject to the King and Parliament, he hath these Words: 'In this I observe a twofold Subjection; in the particular Members thereof dissenting from the

general

general Votes of the whole Parliament; and secondly, the whole State of the Kingdom in a full Parliament. First, I confess, if any particular Member of a Parliament, altho' his Judgment and Vote be contrary, do not willingly submit to the rest, he is an ill Subject to the King, and to his Country. Secondly, To resist the Ordinance of the whole State of the Kingdom, either by stirring up a Dislike in the Hearts of his Majesty's Subjects of the Proceedings of the Parliament; to endeavour, by levying Arms, to compel the King and Parliament to make such Laws as seem best to them; to deny the Power, Authority, and Privileges of Parliament; to cast Aspersions on the same; to procure the untimely Dissolution and Breaking off of the Parliament, before all Things are settled by the same for the Safety and Tranquillity both of King and State, is an apparent Sign of a traitorous and disloyal Subject against his King and Country. You see, Sir, how directly opposite in these busy and unsettled Times the Judgment of a wise Man was to the current Doctrine of our modern Malecontents. You see, and the World must see, how widely different the modern Hampden, the Associate if not the Creature of Caleb D'Anvers, is in his Notions of Things from that great Man whose Name he assumes; and whoever sees this can no longer doubt, what the Designs are of that Faction for whom he writes, or how little they coincide with that of true Patriots.

SIR,
Your Friend and Servant,
HIDE.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, July 13. Wind N.E. blows hard. The Men of War remain as per last. Arrived the Woodford, Barnard, from Virginia; the Mahon, Stamper, from Malaga and Cadiz; and the Princess Augusta, Gwyn, from Antigua. Wind now S.E.

Deal, July 14. Wind S by E. The homeward-bound Ships from East India, and other Ships bound up the River, sail'd Yesterday. Remain his Majesty's Ships the Graffon, Barford, Chatham, and Portmahone.

Gravesend, July 13. Pass'd by the Milk River, Brooks, and the Apollo, Brown, from Jamaica; the Unicorn, Colby; the James, Pitt; the London, Paterfon; the Richard and Anne, Moore; the Mary, Willis; the Abby, Logan, from Norway; the Mary, Macdoniel, from St. Christophers; the Mary's Reign, Jervois, from Barbados; the Industry, Delange, from Dunkirk; and the Dolphin, Underfide, from Ostend.

The Bromley, Burcomb, from Barbados, is arriv'd at Dover.

L O N D O N.

By Letters from Charles town in South Carolina, dated the 22th of May last, there is Advice, that the Crew of the Earle Galley of Bristol, from the Bay of Honduras for Cowes, came in there in their Boat, having lost the Ship in the Gulph of Florida.

The Ann, Barclay, lately arrived at Dover from Caracao, spoke with the Betty, Winster, bound from Angola to Maryland, in the Latitude of 24 D. 30 M. North, on the 5th of June last, all well.

The following Particulars are publish'd in the Foreign Prints, relating to the Murder of the Swedish Officer in his Return from Turkey.

The Officer, whose Title was the Baron de Sinclair, set out about 5 Months ago from Stockholm to Constantinople, with a certain Commission from the Crown of Sweden to the Grand Seigneur: And about the Beginning of June he set out from thence for his Return, taking his Way thro' Poland, in Company with a French Merchant. From the Time he left Kaminitz he was dogg'd incessantly, all the Way thro' Poland, by 4 Officers, said to be Russians, till he got into Silesia, where he thought he had escap'd them for good and all; but the latter having Notice which Road he went, they still follow'd him, and overtook him in that Duchy, between Sorau and Christianstadt. They immediately demanded his Papers, but the Baron refus'd to deliver them, and stood on his Defence; whereupon they cut and slash'd him in so many Places that he dy'd upon the Spot; and then the Murderers seiz'd and march'd off with his Papers. Some say they only found a Treaty of Commerce in them sign'd between Sweden and the Porte; but others say, there were other Papers of very great Importance. The French Merchant, who was the Baron's Fellow-Traveller, and Witness of this Catastrophe, was permitted to proceed without any Interruption. The Swedish Court seems resolv'd to demand Satisfaction for this Affair.—A great

Firing of Guns has been heard off of Stockholm, on Occasion, as 'tis suppos'd, of the Arrival of the French Squadron.

There have been several Processions throughout the Kingdom of Bohemia, to implore of God, that he would be pleas'd to put a stop to the great Drought which has been in those Parts; and the Jews there have also religiously observ'd a Day of Fasting and Prayer. But tho' Rain has since fallen in several Parts of the Kingdom, the Corn is entirely spoil'd; and the Storms have compleatly ruined what little Crop they had Hopes of gathering; so that a great Scarcity is dreaded in that Country.

The King and Queen of Poland are set out from Dresden to the Baths at Toplitz in Bohemia; And Mr. Villers, the British Envoy Extraordinary at that Court, has taken his Leave, and is returning home.

Though the Corsicans continue to surrender their Arms, and to submit to the French King as if he were their lawful Sovereign; yet there is a Party in the Island, who cannot help discovering their Rage that they can't live in that Independency with which they had flatter'd themselves: And of this they have given an evident Proof, by assaulting a Friar whom the French General was sending into the Country with a Letter, whom they fired at three times, and not wounding him, they were so cruel as to burn him in the Face with a hot Iron, and then sent him back; for which the French General has vow'd Revenge.

Nine Gallies, each of 16 Oars, are just launch'd at Petersburg, which, with the 13 that were launch'd there lately, make 22.

Mr. Tingley, the British Envoy Extraordinary at Copenhagen, has, by Order of his Court, demanded that the Succours which Denmark has agreed to send to his Britannick Majesty, may be kept in a Readiness to be sent as soon as requir'd. The Danish Court is gone into Mourning for a Fortnight, for the Death of the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp; upon which Occasion all the Bells at Kiel are to be toll'd for 6 Weeks, from 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon till Noon, and from 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon till 6 in the Evening.

The Spanish Court is raising Men all over the Kingdom to augment their Land Forces, and to reinforce the Crews of their Men of War. Orders are sent to the several Maritime Provinces, to canton Troops along their Coasts: And they write from Biscay, That a Detachment which is encamp'd in the Neighbourhood of Corunna, is employ'd in erecting Forts and driving Pallisadoes in those Parts of the Coast which lie most expos'd. They expect at Madrid that the King of France will send a Squadron of 15 Men of War to Cadiz, in Case the Differences between that Court and Great Britain are not accommodated.

The Spanish Ambassador at Paris has deliver'd to the Duke of Orleans, the necessary Full Powers for espousing the Princess of France, that is to be marry'd to the Infante Don Philip.

This Day the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor holds the First General Seal after Trinity Term, at Lincoln's-Inn Hall.

Last Thursday Morning the Right Hon. the Marquis of Grahame, Son and Heir to the Duke of Montrose, taking the Air near Farnham, attended by a Servant on Horseback, was attack'd in a By-lane by Two Highwaymen; one of which bidding him stand, his Lordship drew a Pistol from his Holster, and shot him thro' the Head. The other, who was engaged with the Servant, seeing his Companion drop, rode off; but being pursued by his Lordship and his Servant, he quitted his Horse, ran into a Wood, and escap'd.

Last Saturday Morning the Regiment of Foot commanded by Lieutenant General Whetham was review'd by his Majesty upon Finchley Common. His Majesty was accompanied thither by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and attended by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, several General Officers, and other Persons of Distinction. His Majesty return'd to Kensington about One o'Clock.

On Saturday Night last, about Ten o'Clock, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales came to Town from Tunbridge-wells to Norfolk-house in St. James's-square.

And on Wednesday next their Royal Highnesses will set out for Cliefden-house.

This Day Sir John Norris, Vice Admiral of England, will set out from his House in Golden Square for the Nore, in order to hoist the Union Flag on board the Namur, he being appointed to cruize with several other Men of War, for the Security of the British Channel.

The South-Sea Company has on board the Kinsale Man of War, lately arrived from Jamaica, upwards 1,500,000 Pieces of Eight from Porto Bello.

The Rev. Dr. Stebbing, Preacher of Gray's-Inn and Archdeacon of Wilts, is nominated by the Bishop of Salisbury to the Chancellorship of the Diocese of Sarum, void by the Death of the Rev. Dr. Naylor, late Dean of Winchester.

BANKRUPTS.

William Bradley, of Gedny in the County of Lincoln, Chapman and Dealer in Wool.

Thomas Bateman, of the Parish of St. Sepulchre in the County of Middlesex, Butcher and Chapman.

Thomas Moulden of Fleet-street, London, Goldsmith.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	06 49	07 15

Bank Stock 137. India 156 1-half 10 15. Sea 93 3-4ths. Old Annuity 107 1-4th. ditto 107 1-half. Three per Cent. 99. Seven per Cent. Loan 106 without Dividend. Five per Cent. ditto 99. Royal Assurance nothing done. London Assurance 10 7-8ths. African 12 1-half. ditto Bonds 21. 5s. Prem. South Sea ditto 14 1-2. Bank Circulation 31. Premium Salt Tallow 1-4th to 1 1-half Premium. English Copper 31. 5s. ditto 15 1-2. Three 1-half per Cent. Eschequer Orders 5 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 100. Million Bank 115. Lottery Tickets 51. 4s. 6d.

Admiralty-Office, July 10. 1739.

IT is the Directions of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, That all such Men who have voluntarily enter'd themselves in or about the City of London, or shall hereafter so enter, do forthwith repair on board their respective Ships they enter to serve in, excepting the Petty Gangs, who may be employ'd with the Lieutenants, raising Men for the Fleet, otherwise they will forfeit the Benefit promised them by his Majesty's late Royal Declaration; and Notice is hereby given, That they apply to the Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy for Conduct Money, if the Ships they have enter'd to serve in be at Chatham, at the Bury of the Navy, in the Downs, or if at Portsmouth, or Spithead, for Conduct Money, and Carriage for their Chests and Bedding, not exceeding One hundred Weight. And there are any Men in or about the Town, who have enter'd for the Ships at Plymouth, they are also to apply to the Navy Board for Conduct Money, and Carriage for their Chests and Bedding to Portsmouth, from whence they will be put on board their proper Ships, if come to the head, or be sent to Plymouth by the first Opportunity, in order whereunto they must apply themselves to the Cavendish, Esq; Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet.

By Command of their Lordships,
J. BURCHETT.

This Day is Publish'd,

THE ODES, EPODES, and CARMEN MEN SECULARE of HORACE, Translated into English Prose, with Critical, Historical, and Classical Notes, and a Preface to each Ode, illustrating its Design.

BOOK I.

Printed for Joseph Davidson, at the Angel in the Palace Yard.

Price One Shilling.

N.B. The Second Book is in the Press, and will be publish'd, then the Third, &c. till the Whole is finish'd.

This Day is Publish'd,

On Two Sheets of Paper, making a beautiful Print

Feet two Inches deep, and three Feet three Inches long.

A PRINT of CHILDERS, a famous

Running Horse belonging to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire; and CHAUNTERS, a Running Horse belonging to the Right Honourable the Earl of Drogheda, with a View of Part of the round Course at New-Market, several Running Horses at a Distance belonging to the Duke of Bolton, the Earl of Portmore, and other of the Nobility.

Printed for John Bowles at the Black Horse in Cornhill, and sold by most of the eminent Booksellers in England.

Where may be had, A Collection of the most famous Running Horses belonging to the Dukes of Somerset, Devonshire, Bolton, Rutland, and the Earl of Portmore, and other of the Nobility and Gentry in England, curiously engraved on Copper Plates by R. N. B. This Set consists of Twenty-five Prints, seven large and Half deep by eight Inches and Half wide, and the Prints of Mr. Greenwood's Crab, Mr. Palmer's Billy, and Stiff Dick, and other Horses, now first done in Original Drawings.

A Set of Alexander's Battles in six Prints, each of eight Inches deep and fourteen Inches wide, very neatly engraved, being pretty Furniture for a Closet, or the Studies of those who are reading Quintus Curtius, or Arrian's History, &c.

1. Alexander's forcing his Passage over the Ganges. The Battle between Alexander and Darius at Arbela, which put a Period to the Persian Empire. 2. Alexander's menacity and Continence at the Royal Tent of the Family of Darius. 3. Alexander's Triumphal Entrance into Babylon. The Battle of Alexander with Porus a King of India. 4. Sequel to the Battle with Porus, shewing Alexander's generosity to the defeated and wounded King. Engraved by the late Designs of Le Brun, for Tapestry in one of the Laces belonging to the French King.